

539.3

• • , • • , « » , •  
( )

( ) -  
( , -( ) )  
.

The concentrative waves (solitones) of the dot defects in the quasicrystal structures of dispersive systems (such as powder materials packed with the help of vibro-(impact) pressing) generated by the impulse laser acting on their cluster's structures are discussed.

• , -  
( ) , -  
( ), -( ) ,  
, -  
( ) ( , ) , -  
,  
/ ,  
, [1 – 4, 6 – 9],  
, -  
:  
( -  
) . , -  
(  $s -$  ) , -  
,  
 $n_{\min}$   
 $n_{\max}$  [3, 4]. -

, ( [3, 4].

[1 – 9]

( )

,

( )  
 ( -( ) ) ,

( / ),

,

.

1.

,  
 ,  
 ,  
 ( ) :

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = \sim r R n - \frac{n}{\ddagger} + D \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial x^2}.$$

(1)

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sim = 4fN_0\Omega_0^{-1}, \quad N_0 = \dots, \quad \Omega_0 = \dots; \\
& r = K\Omega^2 D / kT, \quad \dots, \quad \Omega = \dots; \\
& \dots, \quad D = \dots, \quad k = \dots, \quad T = \dots; \\
& \dots), \quad \dots \quad ( \dots \\
& : \quad S = S_0 \exp(-W / kT) = \dots^{-1}, S_0 = \dots \epsilon d_0^2, \dots \\
& ; \dots = \dots; \epsilon = \dots; d_0 = \dots \\
& ; W = \dots), \quad \dots
\end{aligned}$$

,

«

»,

:

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = -\frac{rn}{R} + D_R \cdot \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial x^2}, \quad (2)$$

 $D_R =$ 

.

 $D_R \ll D,$ 

(

)

-

.

(1) (2)

 $\zeta = x + V \cdot t,$ 

:

$$V \cdot \frac{\partial R}{\partial \zeta} = -\frac{rn}{R}, \quad (3)$$

$$V \cdot \frac{\partial n}{\partial \zeta} - D \cdot \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial \zeta^2} = \sim rnRn - Sn. \quad (4)$$

(4)

$$y(\zeta) = \int_{-\infty}^{\zeta} n d\zeta, \quad :$$

$$V \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \zeta} - D \cdot \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \zeta^2} = \sim r \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\zeta} R(\zeta) n(\zeta) d\zeta - sy. \quad (5)$$

(3)

:

$$r \int_{-\infty}^{\zeta} R n d\zeta = \frac{V}{3} \cdot [R^3(-\infty) - R^3(\zeta)] = \frac{V}{3} \cdot [R_0^3 - R^3(\zeta)]. \quad (6)$$

(6) (5), :

$$V \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \kappa} = D \cdot \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \kappa^2} + \{ (R, y), \quad (7)$$

$$\{ (R, y) = \sim V(R_0^3 - R^3(\kappa)) - sy.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{ y' & : \{ y' = 3 \sim r R - s. \\ \{ y'(0) = 3 \sim r R_0 - s > 0, \quad r R_0 > s / 3 \sim, \quad R(y, V, R_0) \\ y, \quad \{ y'(y) < \{ y'(0). \\ y_* > 0, \quad \{ (y_*) = 0. \\ (1) \quad (2) \\ [5]. \end{aligned}$$

$$V_0 = 2\sqrt{D(3 \sim r R_0 - s)}. \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} dy / d\kappa = n(\kappa) \quad \kappa \rightarrow \mp \infty \quad dy / d\kappa \rightarrow 0, \\ ( \quad ) , \\ (8). \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \quad , \quad 3 \sim r R_0 > s. \quad , \quad - \quad - \quad -$$

$$\begin{aligned} ) \quad , \\ : R_0 > R_*, \quad R_* = s / 3 \sim r. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) : R^2 = R_0^2 - 2ry / V. \quad R(y)$$

$$R \approx R_0 - ry / VR_0 + \dots \quad (7). \quad -$$

$$r^2, \quad :$$

$$V \cdot \frac{d\Xi}{d\kappa} = D \cdot \frac{d^2 \Xi}{d\kappa^2} + \sim r (R_0 - R_*) \cdot \Xi \cdot (1 - \Xi), \quad (9)$$

$$\Xi = ry / VR_0 (R_0 - R_*).$$

( , - ) :

$$\mathbb{E}(\prec) = [1 + (\sqrt{2} - 1) \cdot \exp(-\prec / u)]^{-2}. \quad (10)$$

$n(\prec)$ , -

:

$$n(\prec) = A \cdot \exp(-\prec / u) \cdot [1 + (\sqrt{2} - 1) \cdot \exp(-\prec / u)]^{-3}, \quad (11)$$

:  $A = 20f \cdot (\sqrt{2} - 1) \cdot (N_0 R_0^3 / d_0^3) \cdot (1 - R_*/R_0)^2$ ,  $u = \sqrt{6D / \sim r(R_0 - R_*)} -$

. ,  $n(\prec) \rightarrow 0$   $\prec \rightarrow \mp \infty$ .

, (11), :

$$V = 5 \cdot \sqrt{\sim r(R_0 - R_*)D/2}. \quad (12)$$

(7) (12)  $V = V_0 \cdot (1 + \Delta)$ ,  $\Delta \ll 1$ , ,

(11) .

(11) (12), , -

, -( ) -

, -

.

, ,

.

(1) (2)

:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = -F(R, M) \cdot n + D_R \cdot \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial x^2}, \\ \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = S(R)F(R, M)n - \frac{n}{\ddagger} + D \cdot \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial x^2}. \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

, -

, (13) ( /

$\cdot$  (  $\cdot$  )  
 $\cdot$  ).  
 $(13) F(R, M) - R, \{M\} -$   
 $($  ),  
 $S(R) -$   
**2.** ( ) ,

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = x_1 \cdot n \cdot \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} + D \cdot \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial x^2} + (\sim r R_0 - \frac{1}{\dagger}) \cdot n, \quad (14)$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{\sim r^2 V_s \dagger_l}{R_0 \epsilon}, V_s - , \dagger_l -$$

$(14)$   
 $[6 - 9].$

$$(14) \sim D \cdot \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial x^2}$$

$[9].$  :

$$dt = -(x_1 n)^{-1} dx = (\sim r R_0 - \frac{1}{\dagger})^{-1} dn, \quad (15)$$

$n = \exp(x_2 t) \cdot \Psi\{x - (x_1/x_2) \cdot n \cdot (1 - \exp(-x_2 t))\}, \quad x_2 = \sim r R_0 - \frac{1}{\dagger}, \quad (16)$   
 $\Psi -$  ,  $t = 0.$   
 $n(0, x) = n_0 \sin \check{S} t, \quad \Psi(<) = n_0 \sin \check{S} <.$

$$L_H = x_2^{-1} \cdot \ln[1 + x_2 / (x_1 n_0 \check{S})]^{-1}. \quad (17)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} x_2 < 0 \\ L_H \end{array} \right), \quad x_2 > 0, \quad x_2 = 0$$

$$n_c: \quad [9]$$

$$(n_c / n_0) \cdot \exp(-x_2 t) = \sin\{(x_1 \check{S} / x_2) \cdot n_c \cdot (1 - \exp(-x_2 t))\}. \quad (18)$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty$$

$$n_\infty = f x_2 / (x_1 \check{S}). \quad (19)$$

$$kT = 0,04 \text{ eV}, \quad D = 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, \quad K\Omega = 5 \text{ eV}, \quad N_0 = 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}, \quad \dots = 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2},$$

$$R_* = 3 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ cm} \quad V = 0,6 \text{ cm/s}.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1. \\ (1) \quad (2), \quad (14), \\ ( \quad ) \end{array}$$

